

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY  
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

200 W. Washington, Suite 301  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 233-0696  
<http://www.in.gov/legislative>

**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 6132**

**BILL NUMBER: SB 124**

**NOTE PREPARED:** Feb 7, 2013

**BILL AMENDED:**

**SUBJECT:** Supreme Court Justices and Court of Appeals Judges.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Buck

**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**BILL STATUS:** CR Adopted - 1<sup>st</sup> House

**FUNDS AFFECTED:** X GENERAL  
DEDICATED  
FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State

**Summary of Legislation:** This bill removes a provision that requires justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals to retire at 75 years of age.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** The net costs of this bill are likely to be minimal and will depend upon the discretion of the judges and justices. Currently, the oldest justice or judge on the bench is 71 as of November 2012.

Eliminating a mandatory retirement age could increase future payments from the Judges Retirement Fund as these judges accrue added benefits, depending on how long past 75 these judges work. The Judges Retirement Fund is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, meaning that the state General Fund may need to pay for a portion of the retirement and survivor benefits.

These added liabilities may be offset because these judges may draw on these benefits for a shorter period of time. According to the Social Security Administration, the life expectancy for men who are 75 is 86.62 and 87.55 for women who are the same age.

**Explanation of State Revenues:**

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:**

**Explanation of Local Revenues:**

**State Agencies Affected:** Judges Retirement Fund.

**Local Agencies Affected:**

**Information Sources:** Department of Personnel, <http://www.ssa.gov/oact/STATS/table4c6.html>.

**Fiscal Analyst:** Mark Goodpaster, 317-232-9852.